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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 142

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.  
GLOBE THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WOODS' MUSEUM.  
UNDER THE GALLIES, at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Jones.  
at 8 P. M. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

CROSSLAND PARK GARDEN.  
ORCHESTRA, SINGERS AND CHORUS, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.  
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Offenbach.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.  
HOW SHE LOVES HIM, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.  
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.  
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.  
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. G. C. Howard.  
BOWERY THEATRE.  
FOUR CHRISTIAN SINGERS, at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES.  
at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.  
at 8 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

KILLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.  
at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
JULIUS CÆSAR, at 8 P. M. Lawrence Barrett.

## QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with  
perhaps, rain.NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For  
prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD  
by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to  
this office. Postage free.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock mar-  
ket was generally depressed. Coal securi-  
ties continue weak. Money loaned on call  
at 3 per cent. Government and railway  
bonds were quiet and firm. Gold opened at  
112 5-8 and closed at 112 1-2. The bank  
statement shows an increase in surplus re-  
serve of \$2,541,400.THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE has paid us  
the compliment of awarding the Chancellor's  
medal for the best English poem by a resi-  
dent undergraduate to one who took for his  
theme the Centenary of American Indepen-  
dence. With such a subject we are not  
astonished at Mr. Dale's success, but still we  
recognize in the award a graceful compliment  
to the United States.THE LATEST DIFFICULTY promises to cause  
a civil war in the Pacific Mail camp, for we  
find two sets of the directors using their  
utmost efforts to thwart each other in every  
particular. It is alleged that, notwithstanding  
the fact that a regular meeting was called,  
in accordance with the company's bylaws,  
for the election of a new Board to fill the  
place of that of which the term expires on  
the 31st of May, several large stockholders,  
who were also directors, purposely absented  
themselves from the meeting and by this  
means endeavor to hold over. The com-  
plaint, as published in to-day's HERALD,  
sets forth the grievances of the opposition  
party, the main object being to prevent  
the mortgaging of the company's steamships  
for two million dollars, which was re-  
cently resolved on.THE WEATHER INDICATIONS promise a  
change by this evening or to-morrow morn-  
ing in the conditions prevailing in New York  
State, and a little later in New England. The  
barometric depression which has manifested  
itself in the Northwestern States has pro-  
duced a great variation in the wind directions  
over a comparatively limited area of territory,  
and we may therefore look for local changes  
as it moves eastward. We again announce  
the existence of steep thermal gradients in  
the upper lake district, which are very likely  
to be followed by cyclonic storms or tor-  
nadoes in that region and in the Western  
States. Detached areas of high temper-  
ature existed yesterday in the Lower Mis-  
souri and Ohio valleys and in the eastern  
Gulf States. These are usually the originat-  
ing causes of tornadoes, and we shall not be  
surprised to learn that the latter have been  
felt in a greater or lesser degree in the  
regions named. It is probable that the  
Upper Mississippi Valley and the lakes may  
be again visited by one of these destructive  
whirlwinds, for the atmospheric conditions  
in those regions are favorable for their gen-  
eration.THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE has already begun  
to give employment to the men of law. An  
injunction has been applied for in the  
United States Circuit Court to restrain the  
cities of New York and Brooklyn from com-  
pleting the bridge, on the grounds that it  
will be injurious to commerce generally and  
particularly so to the applicant. It is  
strange that a question like this should arise  
after the expenditure of so much money on  
the great piers that have been erected on  
both sides of the East River. Long before  
the foundation stones were laid it was  
publicly announced that the bridge was  
to be built of certain dimensions, the height  
of the roadway platform above the water was  
given, and, indeed, the fullest information  
respecting the proposed work that could be  
desired by the public. A mistake has either  
been made by the engineers or by those  
whose interests will be affected by the  
bridge. If by the former it is not too late  
even now to remedy it by raising the bridge  
level, and if by the latter they have only  
themselves to blame for not objecting  
sooner. We hope that the arguments on the  
injunction will bring out all the facts bear-  
ing on this important question. The sooner  
we know them the better.

## The Eastern Question.

In 1841 the great Powers of Europe guar-  
anteed the integrity of the Turkish Empire—  
not out of regard to the Padishah or his  
subjects or to the beneficent influences of  
Islamism on the progress of humanity,  
but because several Powers were prepared to  
deny themselves a small advantage in order  
that they might all agree in denying to Rus-  
sia such an opportunity for aggrandizement  
as would give her an overwhelming impor-  
tance at certain critical points of the earth's  
surface. They had done then as they are  
likely to do now, and as nations will per-  
haps always do in the same circumstances,  
they had quarrelled over the division of that  
which would become their plunder at any  
moment that they could agree how to divide  
it. There were other difficulties beside the  
control of Russia in the case, for every  
Power wished the daintier morsels of the  
meal, and agreement was impossible. They  
therefore "guaranteed the integrity" of the  
property in the hands of the Sultan. In other  
words, they signed a mutual obligation not to  
divide this property between themselves and  
not to permit any one of the number to vi-  
olently help himself to any one or more of the  
valuable corner lots or waterfronts. Russia's  
repudiation of this obligation brought about  
the Crimean war, the result of which proved  
that the Emperor Nicholas did not judge  
happily of the propitious moment for freeing  
himself from international obligations, and  
that he was not so well advised in that par-  
ticular as was the Emperor who tore up the  
Treaty of Paris.

Forty-five years, therefore, the Sultan's  
house has admittedly stood upon that very  
treacherous quicksand, the balance of power  
in Europe. His guarantee was the appre-  
hension that each Power had of every other.  
In so far as certain governments saw their  
own safety in his safety, and feared for  
themselves that others would attain a dan-  
gerous greatness which could only be at-  
tained at his expense, so far, no doubt, the  
guarantee thus given to the Ottoman sov-  
ereignty was a substantial one and was  
vigorously guarded. But the balance of  
power in Europe is subject to many acci-  
dents, and the Power whose continued ex-  
istence depends only upon the preservation  
of that balance in the condition in which it  
stood at any given date in the century is pre-  
cariously placed. As a matter of fact the  
balance of power in Europe is now so widely  
different from what it was at the time of the  
Crimean war that if Russia should repeat the  
provocation to that conflict she would find  
herself confronted by different adversaries  
from those that opposed her then, or by  
none capable of arresting her advance.  
France cannot be counted as on the scene  
for any warlike contingency so remote from  
her own frontiers; and England, much the  
wiser for her experience in that struggle,  
cannot be launched into another war like it,  
either as a financial speculation for the re-  
scue of Turkey or through the Russophobia  
of Oriental traders. How much the balance  
of power must be changed when England  
and France are taken out of the scale on one  
side let the history of those countries tell.

Has the Ottoman government any more  
hope to stand by its own strength now than  
it had when it was only guaranteed as a  
condition to the balance of 1841? On the  
contrary, it is in every respect more helpless.  
It was the penetration of the barbarous  
Asiatic system by European ideas that first  
impaired its vigor, and this operation has  
not only been continuous but far more  
effective within the years since 1841 than  
centuries before. In some of the great rivers  
of Siberia which run toward the Polar seas—  
but which are rather glaciers than rivers—  
there are found, as the ice breaks up at the  
sea, the gigantic remains of a species of  
elephant that once flourished on the upper  
waters of those rivers, but which has been  
extinct for ages. Those carcasses have been  
kept in the ice indefinitely, and ivory hun-  
ters now utilize the product. And the  
Turkish Power, founded on superstition and  
the sword—the product of the Asiatic wilder-  
ness—could only persist in circumstances as  
remote from every inimical influence as  
those that thus preserved the ancient deni-  
zens of the Asiatic forests. Brought into  
Europe, exposed to the blaze of a constantly  
advancing civilization, put side by side and  
face to face with nations in which all actions  
are under the influence of contemporary  
thought, the Turkish Power is in much the  
same position that one of those elephant car-  
casses would be in if exposed to the rays of a  
tropical sun. It promises to disappear with  
much offence to the nostrils of humanity.

From the tables of the Turkish Maille or  
Minister of Finance, which are only approxi-  
mations to satisfactory statistics, there are  
forty-one million Turkish subjects, which  
count includes the twelve millions of popu-  
lation in the countries that are tributary to  
the Padishah, but cannot be called integral  
parts of his dominion. Twenty-nine mil-  
lions is, therefore, properly the population  
of the Empire. Twelve millions of these  
inhabit Turkey in Europe. Taken on the  
whole count for all the countries called  
Turkish there are only three Mussulmans  
to two Christians—the number of Mussul-  
mans of all races, Ottomans, Slavs, Kurds,  
Tatars, &c., being twenty-four millions and  
the number of Christians of the Eastern  
Church being fifteen and a half millions,  
with about one million of Roman Catholics.  
But this proportion, in which the Christians  
are not so overwhelmingly outnumbered as  
might be thought, is found on a count that  
includes countries in which a Christian is  
never seen and could not live. In the Euro-  
pean part of the Empire a return of eight  
million one hundred thousand of the popu-  
lation gives four million seven hundred  
thousand Christians to three million six  
hundred thousand Mohammedans. These  
numbers are from the Almanach of Gotha,  
and may be taken as a fair statement of the  
proportions in which the population is di-  
vided as to religion.

European Turkey is, therefore, a country  
in which a semi-barbarous minority of Asiatic  
people hold in subjection many millions of  
Christians of the first races of the world,  
and a portion of these Christian people is in  
revolt against their oppressors. Turkey  
cannot suppress the revolt, and with en-  
couragement and assistance, with the oppor-  
tunity to obtain arms, the Christian subjects  
of the Sultan could overpower his supporters  
in their own country and even wage a reso-

lute war against the hordes that might be  
brought up from Asia. But it is hoped to  
pacify the country, and they who do not be-  
lieve in patched up paces have assented  
that Austria, which is most interested in the  
preservation of the integrity of Turkey,  
shall make the effort. She was intrusted  
with the preparation of a bill of reform, be-  
cause it was understood that she would  
make its terms as easy for Turkey as her  
own responsibility to European opinion  
would permit. She has certainly in that  
bill demanded the least that could satisfy  
the mountaineers in revolt.

But what is the result? The least that  
can be demanded is too much for the Sultan  
to give and preserve his relations with  
Islam, as is shown by the revolt at Constanti-  
nople. Such reforms must be conceded at  
the capital as will pacify the provinces and  
induce the rayahs to lay down their arms.  
Otherwise the war will continue and there  
will be a summer of butchery or an armed  
occupation. But the indication of any dispo-  
sition to concede these reforms provokes  
revolt from the other side of the religious  
division. Revolt of the Christians, if there  
are no reforms; if reforms are conceded, re-  
volt of the Mohammedans. Between these  
elements, therefore, the conflict is neces-  
sarily irrepressible, and the inevitable  
consequence must be the expulsion of the  
Sultan from Europe. This fact may be  
smothered for a time yet in the negotiations,  
but no other can permanently pacify the  
country.

## Our London Cable Letter.

When the capital of England seriously  
puts on its garments of pomp the resulting  
exhibition is likely to be very brilliant and  
impressive, and of late years apt to be grace-  
ful. Half a century of imported æsthetic  
culture has, indeed, done more to make the  
enormous wealth of England tell in this  
direction than seven centuries of insular  
development would lead to. Without either  
the warm sky or warm natures of the peoples  
of Southern Europe Englishmen struggle  
somewhat against Providence in at-  
tempting sensuous ostentation in pub-  
lic display. With money-power and the  
effect of foreign travel, now so com-  
mon, it is not, however, surprising that the  
most worshipful city mages, just for the  
occasion of a prince coming east of Temple  
Bar, should build a palace of Aladdin around  
the structure over which hovers the story of  
Dick Whittington and which enshrines rep-  
resentative English ugliness in the per-  
sons of Gog and Magog. Perhaps the  
Lord Mayor's ambition was inflamed by  
the pictures in the illustrated papers of  
the Prince's progress in the gorgeous  
East, and he was resolved not to be outdone  
by heathen Hindoos. At any rate, the fu-  
ture Emperor of India had a magnificent  
civic pageant prepared for his delectation,  
and if his royal mother makes Lord Mayor  
Cotton a baronet, as our despatch hints is  
probable, all hands will be satisfied. The  
parade of the Coaching Club by the banks  
of the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, was a  
public display of another kind, and, unlike  
the semi-Oriental city celebration, thor-  
oughly English. A procession of thirty  
coaches, horsed by magnificent animals  
and driven with faultless skill,  
is surely a sight that the great god  
Apollo himself could look down on from his  
heavenly chariot with a throb of pleasure.  
It was certainly worthy of the "subdued  
applause" discriminatingly bestowed by the  
fashionable loungers who looked up at the  
drivers as the cavalcade whirled past. The  
success of the American artists, who are  
either making their debuts in London or  
reaping fresh lyric honors, will be read  
with pleasure here.

## Our Paris Cable Letter.

The amnesty debate having been wound  
up in a *feu de joie* of oratorical firecrackers  
Paris finds plenty besides to amuse itself  
with in the varied announcements of new  
plays and operas, which are faithfully de-  
scribed in our letter. Another amusement is  
offered in the efforts of the Parisian students  
to organize an International Congress of  
students, to which we suppose America will  
be asked to contribute her quota. In this  
favored land, where the convention is a ter-  
rible instrument within the reach of every-  
body, this congress would not excite sur-  
prise; but before we pass any very profound  
comment on its advisability we would like  
to know what the boys of the Latin Quarter  
will lay before their fellow students  
from beyond the Rhine, the Po and  
Thames as fit subjects for discussion.  
The most pressing needs of the *pays latin*  
are generally understood to be, how to make  
a month's paternal allowance last over ten  
days; how to live during the remaining  
twenty; how to dance from night till  
morning and come up fresh at class;  
how to make professors toeh them  
according to their own pet prejudices;  
how to bamboozle parents by getting  
extra money for books, and, gen-  
erally, how to keep up the war on that enemy  
of culture, the creditor class. With these  
subjects to start on, and some philosophic  
treatises from the German students on harm-  
less duelling and meerschaum pipes, Europe  
might reap some benefit through parents  
and guardians reading the reports. Our  
correspondent thinks they will turn out to be  
a body of self-conscious young prigs. This is  
very likely.

THE WAR IN CUBA progresses with un-  
abated vigor on the part of the insurgents.  
According to the latest despatches from Ha-  
vana the scene of active operations against  
the Spaniards has been transferred from the  
Eastern to the Central Department of the  
island, and we may therefore safely assume  
that success has crowned the patriot arms  
during the past few months. Taking the ac-  
count coming from Spanish sources as a re-  
liable basis of opinion we find that the in-  
surgent leaders have abandoned the defen-  
sive and have assumed the offensive along  
their entire line of operations. The finan-  
cial necessities of the Havana govern-  
ment are shown by the rumored inten-  
tion to increase the duties on the ex-  
port of sugar and leaf tobacco. With burn-  
ing plantations around them and decreasing  
trade, owing to revenue exactions, the posi-  
tion of the Spaniards in Cuba is rapidly be-  
coming untenable.

## The Centennial as Far as It Goes.

We print this morning a letter from a cor-  
respondent in Philadelphia sketching the  
Centennial as far as it has gone. It is now  
ten days since the opening, and our cor-  
respondent discusses the question, "What is  
the result of its ten days' existence?"

We begin to see, now that the flush of the  
opening excitement is over, how this Cen-  
tennial Exhibition fails to realize the antici-  
pations of its founders. Although ten days  
have elapsed since it was all to be in order—  
since those who were not in their place were  
to forfeit their space—the show is crude, un-  
finished and unsatisfactory. Some im-  
portant countries, Russia especially, in  
whose exhibit we take so deep an interest,  
make no display. It will be the first of  
June before Russia, Turkey, Portugal,  
Mexico, Italy and France are quite ready.  
Philadelphia, which insisted upon having the  
Centennial for historical, sentimental  
reasons, is unable to handle it. All the  
promises of metropolitan energy are fading.  
Rapid and frequent transit is a dream. The  
street cars have gone back to the old  
plan of taking their time and run-  
ning when they are in the humor. As a  
consequence, as our correspondent shows,  
the Exposition is no longer in Philadelphia,  
but in a suburban city run up in a week  
like Fort Hays or Sheridan or some of our  
frontier railway towns, and which he calls  
Centennialville. This town of Centennial-  
ville is not the safest place at night, on ac-  
count of bad sidewalks and unpaved streets.  
The tearing up of the earth and the unfor-  
tunate rains have generated malaria, and we  
hear of fever and ague. So if an enterpris-  
ing druggist craves fortune and fame he  
should open a quinine exhibit. After sun-  
down Centennialville is cut off from the Ex-  
position by the closing of the gates, and from  
the city by the wretched, slow, uncertain  
transit.

As if to make matters worse, the Puritans  
in Philadelphia on Sunday close up their  
Exhibition—buildings, grounds and all.  
The churches are open in the morning and  
evening. After church hours everything is  
closed but the rum shops. This fact ac-  
counts for the fact that the keepers of the  
hundred rum shops and beer saloons around  
the Exhibition, in Centennialville, are zealous  
advocates of the "sanctity of the Lord's day."  
If the Exhibition were to be open the chances  
are that on a fine day, a day like Friday or  
Saturday, fifty thousand people would spend  
the day in the grounds and keep away from  
the rum shops. This would conduce to  
virtue, sobriety, purity of life, domestic en-  
joyment and an intelligent knowledge of  
this vast display. It would enable the poor  
man to give the only day which he can  
claim as his own, without injustice to him-  
self and his family, to the Exposition. Ac-  
cording to Philadelphia canons this would be  
"breaking the Sabbath." So the saints  
and the rum-sellers "protect the Sabbath"  
and stimulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.  
Complaints still come to us about the extor-  
tions and narrowness of the Centennial  
management. "A German," in commend-  
ing the HERALD's article of yesterday, asks  
us to send a reporter with him to the prin-  
cipal beer saloon on the grounds to see how  
the poor German is swindled in his  
beer. He ordered, he says, three or  
four glasses, and no one was more than  
half full of beer, all the rest was  
froth. We do not mention the name  
of the establishment, because we do not  
care to do injustice; but unless these griev-  
ances are remedied we shall have to mail up  
these petty swindlers by the ears. They are  
petty swindlers and no more. The gen-  
erosity of the people has provided a great ex-  
hibition—the greatest ever seen on this con-  
tinent. Foreign nations have sent commis-  
sioners, displays and articles of merit. The  
world is asked to come and see the show.  
Yet when the world does come it is to be  
swindled, improperly accommodated, over-  
charged, narrowed down to prim Philadel-  
phia ways. In other words, a lot of tavern  
keepers who have "concessions" and rail-  
way owners who have control of the transit,  
and speculators generally, mean when they  
get hold of the world to make all the money  
they can. The consequence is that what, in  
its inception, in the energy of its projectors  
and in the enthusiasm of the good people of  
Philadelphia, was to be an exposition worthy  
of the Republic and worthy of the centen-  
nial of its existence is becoming little more  
than a county fair.

We agree with all that our correspondent  
says of the hospitality of Philadelphia; of  
the desire of its people to make all welcome  
who come; of their pride in this Exhibition  
and their efforts for its success. But now is  
the time to insure success. We see the mis-  
take of having opened an international ex-  
position in any city but New York. Such an  
undertaking required the metropolis to give  
it success, and men with metropolitan ideas  
to handle it. As it is it needs a head. Unless  
some strong, able man takes hold of it, and  
roots out these abuses; unless the national  
and international character of the fair is  
appreciated and respected, the Centennial  
Exposition of our national greatness will be-  
come a Centennial Exposition of national  
meanness and folly.

## The Centennial Rifle Matches.

Our riflemen having now secured accept-  
ance for their invitations for a Centennial  
rifle match which will bring at least three  
first class foreign teams to their long range  
contest, should now lose no time in getting  
ready to test themselves. We shall have  
teams from Ireland, Scotland and Canada,  
and this alone will sensibly lessen our rifle-  
men's chances of retaining the victory which  
has hitherto fallen to them. The spirit with  
which the Irish riflemen have entered into  
the work of selecting their team at this early  
date shows that they are determined to take  
a leaf from our American book, and make  
the organization and discipline of their team  
as much a matter of study as the excellence  
of the individual marksmen. They count  
some wonderful shots in their number, and  
with the mutual help which comes from work-  
ing in practice exactly as in a match we may  
expect the best results. The Scotch team  
will organize a rifle club, but they number  
some very strong shots, and in their deter-  
mination to be early in America, to camp  
at Creedmoor, and so adapt their shooting to  
our atmospheric conditions, evince a spirit

that will undoubtedly be hard to overcome.  
The Canadians are hard at work, and have,  
we understand, in many instances adopted  
an American breech-loader in preference to  
the English muzzle-loading weapons they  
used in former contests. Of our American  
shots we hope to see most of the names fa-  
mous at Creedmoor and Dollymount re-  
appear in the coming contests for places on  
the American team. Judge Gildersleeve,  
we believe, has stated that he will not com-  
pete, but with this exception we have heard  
of no others likely to desert the victorious  
standard. It is scarcely worth saying at  
this late date that long range riflemen are  
not to be produced in a month, but among  
our aspirants to long range honors who have  
not appeared on the American team or re-  
serves we expect to see such arduous stu-  
dents of the rifle as Messrs. Farwell, Jewell,  
Rathbone, Geiger, Webber and Hyde give  
the veterans a close push in the contests for  
places on the team.

## Fancy Pauperism.

Starvation is a horrible fate, and the hor-  
ror of it is so commonly recognized that acts  
committed to prevent a death of this sort are  
universally regarded as removed from the  
category of crimes in virtue of their cause.  
All laws, all moralities, almost—the deepest  
prejudices, even of society—are set aside in  
favor of a human creature who can plead  
the terrible pangs of hunger as the impulse  
that led to offenses against laws, moralities  
or prejudices. There is no doubt that in  
the midst of plenty men and women and  
children have died from this cause; but they  
have had very little to say about it, pride  
generally having led them to scorn, in the  
battle for life, to acknowledge the great de-  
fect that is involved in the call for help.

But there is another "starving class," one  
that makes an uncommon noise about it,  
endures a tremendous amount of starvation  
and does not die, but keeps on forever in  
an interminable series of begging letters,  
bullies all public men in station and criti-  
cizes with bitter severity every charity that  
cannot be perverted to a machinery for the  
cultivation of fancy pauperism. It is some-  
times a man, oftener a woman, that repre-  
sents this class. There have been misfor-  
tunes; his health has broken down, if it is a  
man; her husband is dead, if it is a  
woman, and she has been robbed of her  
property by her husband's relations. Some  
consideration is claimed for her former sta-  
tion, and the assistance given is expected to  
be gilt-edged. Employment is not precisely  
what she wants; yet sympathy does not ap-  
pease her appetite. In fact, the letter she  
has brought from a distinguished man, who  
vouches for the truth of her statements,  
ought to secure a liberal contribution in  
ready money, she fancies; and if it fails  
wee to those who refuse her—that is, if they  
care for offensive statements of the case  
made to their prejudice in print or other-  
wise.

Parasites of this sort will be found and  
will flourish in every society where the peo-  
ple are generously charitable and cannot  
always take time to discriminate nicely the  
subjects of their charity; and thus these  
pauper adventurers and adventuresses tap  
and thrive upon the streams that are  
nourished for the really needy and hungry.

## Faith Topics To-Day.

This is the Centennial season, not only  
with the nation but with the churches, and  
to-day Willett street Methodist Episcopal  
church will commemorate one half century  
of its existence; the New England Congrega-  
tional church of Brooklyn, E. D., will glory  
in its quarter century life, and Dr. Dowling  
will review in a general way a century's  
growth of the Baptist Church in this city.  
Of course it will not be supposed that the  
Doctor will speak from experience. Though  
one of the oldest Baptist ministers in New  
York he is yet a young man in heart and  
thought and one of the most accept-  
able preachers in the denomination. In  
this centennial year, and while so many  
representatives of hoary nations of the Old  
World are here, it is eminently fitting that  
the brotherhood of humanity should be  
recognized; and as it is a demand of Christ  
that this should be done Mr. Leavell will  
consider both to-day. Here, too, woman's  
true sphere and influence are felt and recog-  
nized, and Mr. Lightbourn will have some-  
thing of interest to women to say on the  
subject. But neither the nation nor the in-  
dividual could have attained to their present  
position of eminence and glory except  
through suffering, and Dr. Hatfield  
and Mr. Seitz will show how all glory  
comes thus. But this suffering must be  
made profitable by Christian ac-  
tivity, as Mr. Rowell will demonstrate, and  
not by supineness and being ashamed of the  
Gospel. Nations and individuals should live  
as seeing Him who is invisible, and so doing  
there is a promise and a prospect that they  
shall be changed into His image, and this  
Mr. Thomas will encourage his church to do.  
This was Paul's anticipation as he looked  
back in his old age over his busy and useful  
life, and this is the theme that will occupy  
Mr. Lloyd's thought this morning. It has  
often been a question with thoughtful stu-  
dents of the Bible why it was that Jesus  
always spoke in parables. Mr. Agor  
will explain the reason, and will de-  
monstrate that by no other means could  
spiritual truths have been preserved among  
the people. Mr. Alger will present the  
claims of liberal Christianity to support in  
this city, and Mr. J. M. Pullman will show  
the influence that church work exerts on social  
order. Mr. Herr will describe a model  
home, and Mr. Selleck will expand God's  
thoughts to show their preciousness, and  
will condemn slander and evil-speaking.  
Dr. Armitage notifies his congregation that  
there's a knocking at their doors, and he will  
advise them to open and let the visitor come  
in. Mr. Moment will rear his discourse  
upon the corner stone, and Mr. R. H. Pull-  
man will base his upon the spring of the  
birds and the blossoms. Mr. Johns will  
vindicate the character of Queen Mary, and  
Bishop Snow and Mrs. Schertz will expound  
prophecies.

NEWS FROM MATAMOROS informs us that  
the revolution is ended in that city. The  
city is now in the hands of the officer second  
in command to Escobedo, the government  
general. It is some satisfaction to those who  
really desire the prosperity of Mexico that

she possesses men who know how to trample  
on the pretensions of adventurers who for  
selfish purposes would sacrifice the interests  
of their country.

## Ex-Governor Bullock's Arrest.

Great corporations have done more to  
corrupt public men than any other influ-  
ence in the country. They are contin-  
ual applicants for legislation, and as they  
need immense sums of money and vast con-  
cessions of land they are willing to pay lib-  
erally. It is a sad reflection that the devel-  
opment of the country by such enter-  
prises has been attended with so much  
corruption in Congress and the State govern-  
ments. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia,  
who is soon to be tried on the charges of  
cheating and larceny after trust, may be an  
example of this evil. He is accused of  
paying to an imaginary Tennessee car  
company forty thousand dollars for  
cars that never were delivered while  
he was Governor. His flight from Georgia  
in 1871, his resignation of his office,  
written from New York, on the poor excuse  
that the political persecution to which he  
was exposed deprived him of usefulness to  
the State, and his escape to Canada when a  
detective was sent after him, are suspicious  
circumstances. Mr. Bullock now claims  
that he has been ready to go to Georgia at  
any time during the past two years, yet he  
does not explain why he did not earlier seek  
his vindication. The people of Atlanta  
seem to have confidence in his ability to  
prove that he is innocent of the offences  
with which he is charged, and it is said that  
he could have secured bail to the amount of  
a million of dollars. But whether he is in-  
nocent or guilty the very fact that he is ac-  
cused is a mortification to the American  
people. For the first time in our history  
the Senate is engaged in trying an officer of  
the Cabinet for criminal offences and a  
State court has an ex-Governor under arrest  
for fraud.

The Religious Press and the Exhibi-  
tion.

The Centennial Exhibition is a living  
and fruitful topic of thought for our re-  
ligious contemporaries. The *Christian Leader*  
is delighted with the "send off" which the  
big show received ten days ago. It thinks  
nothing was lacking to add to the interest  
and glory of the day, and it contrasts the oc-  
casion with what might have been witnessed a  
century ago. The *Jewish Messenger* is opposed  
to the absolute closing of the Centennial  
grounds and buildings on the Lord's Day,  
and thinks that on this point the popular  
sentiment will make itself understood. The  
*Messenger* thinks the Art Gallery, Main and  
Horticultural Halls might very profitably be  
opened on Sunday, and the working people  
thus given an opportunity which they may  
not have at any other time. It would, how-  
ever, have the machinery quiet, the liquor  
stands and the showcases closed, and such  
other marks of respect shown to the day as  
are fitting; but it is opposed to this much  
recognition of Christianity as the law of the  
land. The *Jewish Times* holds a similar  
view, and adds that if the great mass of our  
population had the Sunday free to them and  
access to all sources of instructive as well as  
refreshing amusement, most of the people  
who are now complained of as Sabbath  
breakers would lose all desire for riotous  
dissipation on that or on any other  
day. The sources of education and  
rational pleasure in the Exhibition should  
be opened to the hundreds of thousands on  
Sundays who have no other day for them,  
and it would promote the spirit of a pure re-  
ligion, an elevated morality and a higher  
social refinement, and would materially ad-  
vance the cause of true temperance. How  
differently the same thing strikes other  
minds may be inferred from what the *Dap-  
list Weekly* says on the subject. In con-  
nection with the Centennial the *Weekly* says  
that that of which we, as a Christian nation,  
have most reason to congratulate ourselves  
is, that we have shown to the nations that  
we have a Sabbath—a day of sacred rest.  
To what the Exhibition on Sunday has  
caused a hard battle. It is not over yet; but  
we believe it will be done, and this will  
be worth more to the world than all it has cost.  
The *Tablet* seconds the proposition that the  
sixty thousand ministers in the United  
States gather in Philadelphia during the  
summer, as the old Councils of the Church  
gathered, and decide by vote the truth and  
falsity of doctrines, and that until it is de-  
cided what truth is no more churches be  
built nor preachers employed. The moral is  
a contrast with the fixity of truth in the Ro-  
man Catholic Church.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen likes the appearance of her troops.  
Mr. Blaine is still suffering from fever and ague.  
The Nevada democratic delegates will vote first for  
Tilden and then for Thurman.  
Carlyle thinks that doctors who practice surgery on  
live animals should be indicted.  
English essayists in late periodicals agree that the  
Eastern question is one that cannot be settled by dip-  
lomatic pressure.  
Vinnie Ream seldom appears in the Congressional  
lobbies nowadays. She is hard at work on a bust of  
Senator Lamar.  
Stanley Waterman Waterloo, one of the editors of the  
St. Louis Republic, will run for Alderman in the  
Seventh ward of that city.  
Grace Greenwood is bitterly opposed to Indiana. She  
says the finest thing she saw about a square's embroil-  
ered petticoat was a bullet hole.  
President Grant is a good walker. He may be seen  
on pleasant evenings walking up the avenue toward  
Babcock's row, in sombre meditation.  
London young ladies prove to shopkeepers what the  
amount of their allowances is, and then the shopkeepers  
show every consideration as regards terms and prices.  
The Erie Railway claims in a circular that it did not,  
in one year, kill a single man whose life might not  
have been saved if he had taken ordinary care of him-  
self.  
Senator Thurman has at Washington a library largely  
by far than that of any usually elected by a Congress-  
man. Yet his library at Columbus, Ohio, is more ex-  
tensive.  
The day before Senator Christy was married to  
his young bride he stepped into the Senate elevator  
and tried to put five cents in the register box. He thought  
he was in a street car.  
Notwithstanding his misadventures Senator Spencer  
still holds the reins of federal power in the State which  
he politically represents. His mean influence has ex-  
tended into States neighbor to Mississippi.  
A high toned Congressman got angry in a committee  
room the other day because the chairman demonstrated  
that a member could live on \$4,000 a year. They finally  
compromised by adding \$500.  
Volunt Jameson, an editor of the St. Louis Globe-  
Democrat, has been converted and has entered the  
ministry. We are sorry for the *Globe-Democrat*, but it  
may go on just the same with its conscience.